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Scholia in Ciceronis Orationes Bobiensia. Edidit PAULUS HILDEBRANDT. Leipzig: Teubner, 1907. Pp. xlvī+308.

The Scholia Bobiensia on Cicero's Orations, so called because the sole existing MS (a fragmentary palimpsest) came from the famous monastery of Bobbio, were brought to light by Cardinal Mai about one hundred years ago. The fragments are now divided between the Vatican library in Rome and the Ambrosian library in Milan. The Vatican fragments were published in facsimile in 1906 in the series of Vatican MSS which are being published under the direction of Padre Ehrle. The Scholia are written in uncials of the fifth century.

These Scholia are of considerable value, even if their anonymous author probably wrote as late as the fourth century, for the extant portions are concerned with several orations of Cicero which have not come down to us. We thus get some fragments, as well as a general idea of the content, of these orations. Besides giving us other information not elsewhere obtainable, the Scholia are in some places a valuable witness to the text of several of Cicero's extant orations.

A new edition of the Scholia is decidedly welcome. Heretofore students have been dependent on the edition of Orelli published in 1833, and even this edition was not based on a re-examination of the MS, but on Mai's reports and Orelli's emendations. Hildebrandt's edition seems to be all that one can ask of a critical edition. It embodies the results of a most painstaking examination of the MS carried on by the editor during eight years, as well as the work of other scholars. He acknowledges indebtedness to Stangl, who has since claimed that unfair use was made of the material loaned by him—but this is not the place to air the quarrel that has arisen. Two plates, apparently full size, are published with the volume, according to the Teubner plan recently instituted. One of these shows a page of the Vatican fragments, "lectu facillima," the other a page of the Ambrosian fragments, "lectu difficilis"—and the latter certainly is "lectu difficilis." A rather careful examination of parts of the two facsimiles reveals not a single error in Hildebrandt's apparatus. If the same accuracy exists throughout, and there is no reason to doubt it, we have before us a work that is practically final as far as the MS source is concerned unless new material should appear, although the restoration of the Ambrosian fragments by the method applied by Padre Ehrle to the Vatican fragments will undoubtedly reveal some new points. It is interesting to note what pains some scholars have taken to decipher fragmentary palimpsests to the last hair-line, while other scholars have dealt so very carelessly with ordinary, easily read MSS. I venture to say that if one spent as much time on the study of the MSS of almost any Latin work as Hildebrandt has spent on the Bobio palimpsest, the results would be fully as important. I do not mean to detract, of course, from the importance of the work that Hildebrandt has done or that Hauler is doing on Fronto.

In the preface is given a list of the cases illustrating the division of syllables when the vowel is followed by two or more consonants (except mute and liquid). The list confirms in a most striking manner Professor Hale's contention in *Harvard Studies* VII (1896), 132 (see also Dennison *Class. Phil.* I, 47). Aside from a few cases in prepositional compounds, there is but a single instance (*quae-stus*) in which both consonants are placed with the following syllable, and even in prepositional compounds such striking cases as *cons-tat* are found. Hildebrandt's inference, however, that the rule of word-division here followed shows that the MS was written before the time of Priscian, who follows the other rule, is hardly justified.

Unfortunately the illness of the editor prevented him from reading the proof carefully; as a result there are two pages of "addenda et corrigenda."

Hildebrandt has included in his text that part of the so-called Scholia Gronoviana on Verres Act. ii, lib. i which he believes was excerpted from the lost portion of the Scholia Bobiensia.

The critical apparatus will gladden the heart of the text critic, special characters being used to imitate the script and even the corrections of the MS. Indeed the text is now left to the mercies of the emender.

The indices are especially to be commended. They cover 143 pages (text and apparatus cover 165 pages) and include an *index verborum*, an *index rhetoricus*, an *index nominum*, and an *index grammaticus et orthographicus*. This last is particularly valuable to the text critic. The *index verborum* gives not only the single words and their inflected forms but very often also whole phrases. A glance through the *index rhetoricus* serves to give one a good idea of the rhetorical interests of the anonymous author of the commentary.

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Römische Elegiker. Eine Auswahl aus Catull, Tibull, Propertius und Ovid. Für den Schulgebrauch bearbeitet von Dr. K. P. SCHULZE. Fünfte Auflage. Berlin: Weidmann'sche Buchhandlung, 1910.

This excellent textbook is designed for the upper classes in the *Gymnasium*. The favor it meets with in Germany may be inferred from the fact that four new editions have been called for since its first issue in 1878. Doubtless there are in this country also many students of this difficult and important branch of Latin poetry who will find the book worth consulting. The notes are abundant and well considered. They are based on a wide acquaintance with the modern literature of the subject, and the editor's own reading has often enabled him to cite fresh and helpful illustrations. Finally, the Bibliographical Appendix contains a well-assorted mass of references to writings both new and old which make the volume distinctly valuable to one who is undertaking a serious study of all or any of the poems included in it.